NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1885,-TEN PAGES,

FERDINAND WARD GUILTY.

THE JURY AGREE AFTER FIVE HOURS.

OCENES OF THE LAST DAY-THE CLOSING ARGU-MENTS-THE JURY'S DELIBERATIONS.

The last day of Ferdinand Ward's trial for rand larceny was entered on at 10 s. m. yesterday, and jury retired at 7:20 p. m. Although the incidents of the day did not possess the strong dramatic interest which characterized the proceedings earlier in the trial, there exerting a proceeding the proceedings of the trial, there were novelties which afforded striking features. The chief of these was the appearance of William S. Warner as a witness for the defence, although a subporna officially stamped had to be sent to him on the representation that he was hostile to Ward. General Tracy called him to preve, if possible, that it was he and not Ward who certified the famous First National Bank check for \$71,800. James D. Fish was in court, but he departed at the 1 o'clock recess. He passed the night at the Murray Hill Hotel.

serio-comic incident of the day was the interruption of General Tracy while summing up by Juryman Ridder, who disputed his conclusions. Mr. Ridder was No. 2 in the box, a young man of pronounced blond tendencies. He shook his head at the gray-haired counsel and, three other jurors joined in with him, created a hely time in his immediate neighborhood. The manner of the jurors and their look of set conviction gave a general impression when that body went out that Ward was doomed and only a few minutes would follow before he would be ceedered entity. When the jary disappeared Ward settled himself , a heap, and jury disappeared Ward settled himself , a heap, and enly an occasional quick movement marked his anxiety. His face was deathly pale, and he seemed oppressed at

At thirteen minutes of 1 dis nothing Ward was found guilty of grand larceny and re. ive his sentence in des-

The first effort of the combined lawyers resulted, after several minutes' consultation and argument, in the adon as evidence of enough of the records of the United States Court to prove that James D. Fish had been sentenced to ten years at hard labor in the Auburn State Prison. George J. Chambers, one of the stenographers in the suit of George C. Holt as the assignee of Ferdinand Ward against William S. Warner to recover the property transferred by Ward to Warner on May 6, 1884, identified his notes of the case. George E. Spencer, the good-looking and alert former cashier of Grant & Ward, now helping Receiver Davies to straighten out the accounts of the firm, testified that he knew Ferdinand Ward and had seen him at the Holt-Warner

Mr. Nicoll then read to the jury, with clear voice and genial intonation, Ward's account, as given twice before. genia intonation, ward's account, as given twice belove, of how he fled from the city to his Connecticut home on the morning of the failure "because he expected there would be trouble that day"; how he returned at night, leaving the train at Seventy-seventh-st., taking a cab to Brooklyn, and how he went up Love lane [and got into his house by way of his stables. Ward had sworn "I knew there would be trouble, and I thought it would be best for me to take a circuitous route."

Mr, Martine rose composedly, and turning to Justice Barrett said: "If the Court please, that is our case.

Mr. Cockran, in opening the case for Mr. Ward, said that Ward stood charged in the eyes of the community with every conceivable crime in the calendar, which newspapers responsible only to subscribers equally freesponsible had fostered. Ward had been derided, lampooned and held up to seem for fifteen months; yet all he asked was to be judged on the evidence. "Let us consider what this defendant has to face," Mr. Cockran said. One fact, he declared, was that Ward appeared in court encircled in the loving arms of the law. Even Ferdinand Ward stood empanonarge against him was getting a check certified from James D. Fish by deciving him with fraudulent repre-sentations. The testimony for the People and for Ward listener of the telephone to his ear; there the divergence Mr. Cockran knew, an instance where a man convicted been brought into court to swear away the liberties of a

William S. Warner and his attorneys, Charles B. Alexander and Charles F. MacLean, entered the room, Almost at the same moment Mr. Fish, attended by Detective Cosgrove, appeared. Mr. Warner took a chair near the door leading to Clerk Graw's room, and Mr. Fish seated himself at Mr. Warner's right, a little in front of him, and not more than two feet away. Mr. Fish faced Mr. Cockran, ten feet in front of him, as the junior counsel of Ward poured forth invectives against the convict from Auburn, who had been brought into court to "polate justice." The ex-president of the Marine Bank sat with tightly drawn lips and listened intently to what Mr. Cockran said, while Ward was concealed from Mr. Fish's view by the huge pile of books in front of him, capped with his Derby hat.

Mr. Cockran had gone on terrifically for twenty min utes when Justice Barrett quietly asked: "Is this an opening or a summing up?"
Mr. Fish deliberately moved his chair to a point near the jury box, within five feet of Mr. Cockran, whence he looked up quietly and determinedly into theorator's face. Thence also he could have a fair square look at Ward just across the table. Ward quickly back behind the pile of books, and again shut off purpose to put the jury through a telephone test to purpose to partie of sish's telephone story. He said that he would show that not Ward but Warner presented the \$71,800 check for certification at the Marine Bank on May 5, 1884. Ward would not be called as a witness because it was thought that no testimony had been given which required his appearance in the witness chair.

un S. Warner," called General Tracy incisively. Mr. Warner stepped ouickly to the chair. He is of medium height, compactly built, of comfortable size, wearing mustache and closely cut hair, tinged with gray. He was dressed in a dark business suit and looked at perfect case. At the same time Julien T. Davies, the receiver of Grant & Ward, and Walter S. Johnston, the receiver of the Marine Bank, took scats in the enclosure at Justice Barrett's left.

"Proceed," said the Justice. General Tracy—Mr. Warner, how long have you re-ided in the city!

Mr. Warner—Since my birth—thirty-six years.
Q—Do you know Mr. Ward! A.—I do.

Mr. W.—

Mr. Warner was asked if he received the \$71,800 check on May 5, 1884. He had, he said. It was not certified and so he sent his clerk to the Marine Bank to have It certified. He had then deposited it in the Exchange National Bank. "I do not know," said Mr. Warner, "whether the stamp was put on the check before or

after I sent the check for certification."

Mr. Nicoli took up the cross-examination by asking: Where were you, Mr. Warner, when you received that Warner-At the office of Grant & Ward. Certain attons of Grant & Ward came due that day and I

obligations of Grant & ward came to the control of the check on those.

Q.—Had you the obligations of which you speak with you A.—Yes.

A.—The promises of Grant & Control of the control -Had you to A.—Yes.
-What were they? A.—The promises of Grant & d to pay the money I had invested with that firm on Government contracts.

Q.—Was that the first of your transactions with Grant & Ward!

gives in payment for maturing contracts: A.—I maturing on that day.

Q.—What was the form of the obligations! A.—I conduct repeat the form.

Portunity !
Mr. Warner-Mr. Ward, and I did so reinvest.

on the contract business. But the question was ruled

out.

Mr. Nicoll—When did you make the investments on which the contracts matured? A.—I don't remember, as there were a great many of them. I don't remember whether it was in April. I think it was in 1884; yes, I am quite positive it was in that year. I made the investments with Mr. Ward, in his private office.

Q.—On what did you make those investments?

Mr. Nicoll was shut off by an objection. "I wish to

show that there was no valid contract," said Mr. Nicoll

show that there was no valid contract, 'said Mr. Micol General Tracy-What of it! That has no bearing on the issue of this trial.

Mr. Nicoli-It has a bearing on the defendant's intent.
General Tracy-It is not charged that he intended to defraud the Marine Bank.

The objection was spetained. General Tracy insisted that the written contracts were the best evidence.

Mr. Warner-I invested money with Grant & Ward on their assurance-

Another objection stopped Mr. Warner.

Mr. Warner was allowed to say that he had actually received the contracts maturing May 5, on which he had made his investments, but he did not have the contracts with him. Mr. Nicoli said he himself had the coupons attached to the contracts, but he did not have the coutracts themselves. Mr. Warner did not know whether or not he had the contracts maturing on May 5; he had some contracts. The contracts were of the same general

Mr. Nicoll-Did you have any conversation with Mr. Ward when you took the contracts! A.-I recoilect no particular conversation.

Q.-At what time of the day did you receive the \$71,800 check! A.-Between 2 and 2:30.

Mr. Warner was excused and left the room with his attorneys after stating that he would produce the contracts to which the coupons maturing on May 5 were attached, if so desired.

had a list of the securities of Grant & Ward which had come into his hands as receiver of the firm. General Tracy wished to learn where Mr. Davies had found the securities. Mr. Purdy objected, but Justice Barrett thought that Grant & Ward's special and Ward's private accounts were so mixed that a little

Mr. Davies—Those accounts were found in boxes No. 21 and 27 in the Bankers' Safe Deposit Company at 12:45 p. m. on May S. 1884. I was taken there about noon by U. S. Grant, jr., and I got the securities, and in the presence of my attorney, W. B. Hornblower, I made a list of them.

Mr. Davies read off an extended list of the securities he had found, which have already appeared in the pub-lished list of the Grant & Ward schedules. A lot of worthless stocks had been added to the list since Mr. Davies was about to step down, when Mr. Purdy jumped up and said :

jumped up and said:
Wait one moment, Mr. Davies, we've only just begun.
We wish to show that every one of these securities belonged to somebody else than Grant & Ward. Has any
claim been made for that property!
Mr. Davies—There has been. There have been so many
suits that it is difficult to state them.

Mr. Purdy took up the first ten of thirty second ortgage gold bonds of the Chicago and Atlantic Rail road Company, and said that the Erie road claimed these. He then went through the list, showing that Manhattan Beach Company securities had been claimed by William C. Smith. They had been ordered sold for the account of Mr. Smith. Ohio Central certificates had been elaimed by James R. Jessup as being collateral in ford bonds had been claimed by a man named Tyler, Davies's recital of who were the owners of all the securi-

ties supposed to belong to Grant & Ward.

Mr. Davies said be had already sold the East Tenne see, Virginia and Georgia bonds in his hands for the account of Mr. Smith. Other claimants of the various securities were Commodore Garriso and Philadelphia stock; and Elisha Spicer for Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe stock. Of 2,400 chares of Rochester and Pittsburg. 1,900 had been rehypothecated and only five found. "Generally," said Mr. Davies, "nearly all those securities are claimed by Jerome B. Chaffee and by Receiver Johnston." Still other claim-

A recess was taken here. William C. Smith, of Brook which had been rehypothecated. Mr. Purdy went into

various propositions were submitted of counsel relative to giving the jury a chance to test telephones and their power to convey articulate sounds to a point eighteen in hes from the listener. The District Attorney had Professor Morton, of the Stevens Institute, on hand as an expert, and wanted testimony of that kind. The telephone matter was finally dropped by covered.

different.

General Tracy next moved the acquittal of Ward on the ground of variance between the indictment and the proof. This was refused. Other formal motions were also denied.

THE CLOSING ARGUMENTS. At half-past 3 General Tracy began summing up the ease in behalf of Ferdinand Ward. The prisoner placed his right cibow on the table before him and leaned forward with his open palm supporting his chin. General Tracy

with his open palm supporting his chin. General Tracy first asked the jury to examine solembly their own hearts and ascertain it they were able to judge the case on its merits. He then proceeded: "Gentlemen of the jury, what is this wonderful case! It is this only: Doil Ferdinand Ward on May 5, 1884, obtain from the Marine Bank a certification of a check for \$71,800 by false pretences! That is the only charge that you are permitted to investigate. All cles you are to exclude from your minds in considering this question. If you can do that, thave no apprehensions of the result. To sustain the allegations the State must prove that Ward's representations were false, that he knew it, and that the Marine Bank, deceived thereby, parted with its property. The alleged misrepresentation is that Ward, answering Fish over the telephone, said; 'The money is there,' meaning in the First National Bank. 'to meet the check.' Was that representation false, if it was ever said! Was there any such communication through the telephone! It is Fish, when did he make this charge first! Not until he had been convicted for converting moneys of that bank to his own use."

General Tracy read Fish's testimony on this point on his own trial; the testimony was that Ward had simply said over the telephone that he was trying to raise money. "Now," exclaimed General Tracy, when Fish is situated so that he can swear anything he picases, when he is smartling under punishment and burning for revenge, he comes forward and swears in a totally different vels. Why! Because the charge now made against Ward has had its birth since the conviction of Fish in the United States Court. Did Ward intend to defraud the bank! He knew it was the last stay,0,000. They all knew it, word was out exerting every power to raise that money."

General Tracy made a strong point of the fact but wards that least that the bank is existence unless that the charge row was out exerting every power to raise that the third bank is the chart. Tracy made a strong point of the fact

money."

General Tracy made a strong point of the fact that Ward's third letter to Fish, May 5, 1884, was produced by Fish on his trial to proved the good faith of himself and Ward in raising money for the bank. "Now," he declared vehemently, "Fish, after six months of servitude, practically sentenced for life, and all his hopes gone, comes here to pervert and destroy his own testimony. Ward was to raise the money. He failed, and, sick at heart, he went home, and the next morning, knowing the disaster that awaited his house and the bank, he went to kis place in 9.—Had you the configations of which you great the contracts.

9.—Was that we they I A.—The precises of Grant & Wash which we have the money. It failed, and, sick at leart, he went was the money in the money of the money. It failed, and, sick at leart, he went was the money of the money of the money. It failed, and, sick at leart, he went was the money of the contracts.

9.—Was that the first of your transactions with Grant General Tracy said that the world beart of the issue. Justice Barrett said that he would shad the issue. Justice Barrett said that he would said that was to be proved by Mr. Warner was that ward did not present the check for certification.

Justice Barrett—There is no eviacone that Ward did present it.

General Tracy tried to get the State to admit formally that it was not claimed that Ward himself presented the check for certification.

Justice Barrett—There is no eviacone that Ward did that it was not claimed that Ward himself presented the check for certification, but Mr. Fellows declined.

Mr. Nicoll to Mr. Warner—You say this check was tree in payment for mutring contracts? A.—Tendidn't repeat the form.

Mr. Nicoll was the form of the colligations? A.—Iendidn't repeat the form.

Mr. Nicoll was the form of the colligations? A.—Iendidn't repeat the form.

Mr. Nicoll was the form of the colligations of the bearer of this memorandom will be entitled on the bearer of this memorandom will be entitled on the bearer of this memorandom will be entitled on the bearer of this memorandom will be entitled on the bearer of this memorandom will be entitled on the bearer of this memorandom will be entitled on the bearer of this memorandom will be entitled on the bear of the form.

Mr. Nicoll tried a new tack by asking Mr. Warner what he would say if told that Ward had said that a balance of \$152,000 was due to Ward of the form of the colligations beam does not say a said by a was not changed the ward had said that a balance of \$152,000 was due to Ward offered that opportunity to the said that the ward

over-certification. Because he wears a convict's garb, is his evidence on those fraudulent transactions as affecting this man at the bar to be set aside! Because he has been convicted shall his evidence against those who profited by his "viciations of law not be acceptable! The evidence shows that Ward had been remiss in his promises, that he had been going out constantly to get money to redeem his promises, and that the bank consequently was behind almost every morning owing to the manipulations of this very man who sits here to-day. On the very day of the failure Grant & Ward were indebted to the bank noward of \$700,000. Mr. Fish had become so harassed by Ward's proceedings that he wished to leave the bank. This thing had been going on until May 3, 1884. Vainly had Mr. Fish importuned Ward to make good the obligations existing on the part of Grant & Ward to be bank. Promises came as fast as leaves in autumn, but no money. On Saturday, May 3, Ward promised money for Monday, On the strength of that promise a clicek for \$\$1,000 to the credit of Ward was deposited in the Marine National Bank on Saturday, and after the regular business hours a check on the bank for \$\$1,000 was drawn by Ferdinand Ward on the faith of a check of \$\$0,000 on the First National Bank.

"Before the Marine Bank opened for business on Monday morning Fordinand Ward on the faith of a check of the paying-teller to keep the \$\$0,000 check out of the exchanges as he had already withheld the \$\$1,000 check and it would not be used. At half-past 10, to the constraint of the officers, the \$\$1,000 check and it, replies Ward, and he says that sometime during the deep head in the Glearing House and Ferdinand Ward had got the money by his machinations. The bank had been robbed of \$\$1,000 by Ferdinand Ward. Ward is rung up: 'What does this mean!' 'It's all right, answers Ward, the money is there and the checks are good. Send them forward. And thus Ward's account at the bank was overdrawn over \$200,000 when the bank was eryling out for relief. No story ca

harges to the jury requested in writing by General racy. "The question to be decided," said he to the ng a certification of the check so often referred to by a

eyes were turned to the jury box. Foreman Hamou and conversed in low tones. A general conference followed and for several moments an impression prevailed lowed and for several moments an impression prevailed that a verdict would be agreed upon at once. But Juror Rosenthal apparently was not ready and shook his head emphatically. He appeared to be sustained by Jurors Weil and Sawyer. All then arose and left the room at 7:20 p. m. Judge Harrett remained in his seat for half an hour and then as no word of half an hour and then as no word was received he relied to his private room and soon went to the Astor House for dinner. Mr. Cockran put on his sovercost, and, shaking hands with Ward, said that he would have to go to attend a meeting at Fammany Hall. Senator Grady took his hat, and smiling at General Tracy and Ward, observed that the delay was in their favor.

The crowdin the court room gradually dropped away. It was the store the state of frequently down to the arguments during the afternoon, and as he stood conversing with Mr. Fellows and District. Altorney Martine he chanced frequently toward Ward to observe how he was conducting himself. Ward did not raise his glance once in that direction. After the first half hour had passed without any hing from the jury in appeared to breathe more freely. His brother had left the court room early in the afternoon and did not raise his glance once in that direction. After the first half hour had passed without anything from the jury in appeared to breathe more freely. His brother had left the court room early in the afternoon and did not return. E. E. Doty, his friend, leaned affectionately over his shoulder, conversing carnestly with him. Ward frequently drew in his lips and but at his mustache nervously while with a pencil he drew claborate sketches on a blotting-pud. If he hands, but in a frequent weary spirelensin wit

"I believe they wish to enquire about the evidence," and Judge Barrett.

Juror Sawyer rose and Indicated that that was his "You need not ask the question," said the Judge, "I will read to you that portion of the cyndence you want

the hear."

He then read slowly the evidence of John H. Carr, reserving teller of the Marune Bank. The testimony related a Ward's bringing the check of Mr. Vanderollt to the sunk for deposit, and his desire to hold back for a day are check for \$50,000, which had been deposited. After his portion had been read Juror Sawyer again rose and aid that was all he wanted to hear, and the jurors left

General Tracy and Mr. Grady appeared well-pleased

General Tracy and Mr. Grady appeared well-pleased with the result and Ward's face became brighter as he listened to their conversation.

At 12.30 this morning the jury again came into the court room and requested further instructions on the peint whether the failure of the Marine Bank to certify Ward's cheek on May 5 would have given rise to rumors which might have precipitated the failure of the bank. The question was asked by Juror Butter, and Jurors Love and Graham put other questions indicating a marked difference of opinion among them.

Fish left the court 100m before General Tracy had finished his speech and, in company with Detective Coagrove, went directly to the Murray Hill Hotel. He remained in his room the rest of the day and evening. His meats were taken up to him and he refused to see any but a few of his most intimate friends and relatives. It was stated at the hotel hast night that the District-Attorney would have further use for Mr. Fish, and that the latter would visit Mr. Martine's office this morning. An old acquaintance of Fish said: "Mr. Fish has chanced greatly since he went to Auburn. He shows the effects of his imprisonment plainly, and his constant effort to avoid meeting old associates indicates how keenly he feels the disgrace of his punishment. He has kept his room closely since he has been here, never lingering for a moment in the lobby either going to or returning from the earriage which takes him to the court house."

THE STAR'S" DISCLOSURES-SUITS TO RECOVER THE MONEYS SWALLOWED UP.

Persons employed by United States District-Attorney Dorsheimer have been at work for some time on the book's and accounts of Grant & Ward, and The Sim published yesterday a part of the result of the examination. It appears that the method pursued by Ward was substantially that related by him when a witness in the first of the suits brought before Referee Ward berrowed from one man to pay another exorbitant interest or "profits." Those who drew out their "profits" from time to time frequently realized more than their original investment, while others, such as the Grant family and the Marine Bank left their money to be lost when the ficti-(Centinued on Fifth Page.)

THE WRECKS AT LABRADOR.

THREE HUNDRED LIVES REPORTED LOST. OVER 2,000 DESTITUTE PERSONS STRANDED ON

THE COAST. St. John's, N. F., Oct. 28.-The hurricane that raged on the Labrador coast is unsurpassed even in that inclement region. Over seventy vessels and probably 300 lives were lost. The particulars so far are meagre, there being no telegraphic communication ollowing is a list of the vessels completely wrecked Thomas Ridley, Sherbrooke, Adam Averill, Peerless, Gleaner, Surprise, Caieb Corkum, Excel, Ruby, Winfield Scott, Siren, Sisters, Mary Calkin, McRea, Elizabeth Mc-Lea, Fanny Grey, Amelia, Emma, Atlanta, Brisk, Elizabeth, Isabella, Mary Joseph, Mary Bell, Syringa, Verbona, Allee M., Snow Drop, Rieing Dawn, Voyage, Lark, Harriet, Stars and Stripes, Barbara, H. M. Curtls, Flora Triple, Sarab C., Village Belle, Verdant, Guiding Star, Sarab C., Village Belle, Verdant, Guiding Star, Sophie Brondith, Razer, Release, Hope, Jarnise, Rover's Bride, Phœbe Jane, Maritana, British Pride, Elizabeth Kenmore and Augusta.

The bark Nellie bas just arrived with 260 shipwrecked men, women and children, rescued from the disaster. Several women died from exposure and others were drowned. Over 2,000 persons have been dispatched to their assistance. The worst is

reports considerable distress on the Labrador coast, owing to the failures of the fisheries. At Esquimaux Point, out of a population of 150 families, only twenty have supplies for the winter. Thirty more hope to get enough from the merchants, who ususally make advances to them to pull them through The remaining 100 families have nothing whatever with which to face the winter, and it will be necessary either to bring them off the coast or to send supplies to them. The commander is of the opinion that these people should be brought off the coast, as it is useless to send them supplies season after season. The fact is that there are too many people on the coast of Labradors. The falliure of the fisheries was due to the action of the lee in the spring. The fall fishing has been poor all over the Gulf owing to rough weather. Prices for all kinds of fish are low. The crops on the south coast in the counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure are abundant. Four destitute families were brought from Labrador by the Canadian. These have been cared for and sent on West. They were all vaccinated in Gaspé by Dr. Smittle before coming up, both the Dominion and local governments having refused to take them in hand.

A number of American vessels fished in the Gulf for mackerel and halibut. At Esquimaux Point, out of a population of

THE DEFENCE OPENED IN THE ARMSTRONG CASE. LONDON, Oct. 28 .- The trial of the Armstrong abduction case was resumed to-day. The Attorney-Gen motives of Mrs. Jarrett when she took the girl from her nother for Mr. Stead, and declared that the absence of the mother's consent had been obtained without mis-

any one guilty, he alone must be guilty. He now re-gretted that so many of his friends had become involved facility with which girls could be deported without their parents knowing their movements. Mr. Stead asserted

n repeating conversations he had had with Howard

presents a scene of unusual activity, clearly indicating to agree on a plan for the settlement of the Roumelian available points on the frontier for active service in the Balkan peninsula and reinforcements are continually arriving. The Mustahile or Landsturm and the Bashi bazouks have been summoned for military duty. The levy of the Landsturm is only resorted to as a war

KING THEBAW NOT MURDERED. Rangoon, Oct. 28.-The rumor telegraphed yesterday that a revolution had broken out at Manda-

AN AMERICAN TO ADVISE THE KING OF COREA. Shanghal, Oct. 28 .- Owen N. Denny, fornerly American Consul-General at Shanghai, has been appointed foreign advisor to the King of Cores, to replace Herr Mollendorff, formerly German Consul at Tien-Tsin. The appointment of Mr. Denny to this high position indicates that German influence in Corea, which since the advent of Herr Mollendorff had been para-

LATIN MONETARY CONFERENCE. ROME, Oct. 28 .- At the Latin Monetary Concrence to-day the representatives of France, Italy, the legal currency question, and were almost unanimous in respect to the liquidation clause. They also resolved to maintain the monetary union even if Belgium, the fifth member of the union, should decide to withdraw from it. The conference will meet again on Friday.

MOONLIGHTERS FIRING ON THE POLICE. DUBLIN, Oct. 28.-The Earl of Kenmare has scremptorily refused to make a reduction in reats of the coldings on his estates in the County of Kerry. The holdings on his estates in the County of Kerry. The tenants are determined to resist the payments of rents unless a reduction is made, and it is feared that rioting and bloodshed will ensure if the law is brought into requisition to enforce the payments. The dispute has been in progress some months, and recently a party of moonlighters surrounded Achadoc House, Killarney, the home of 8. M. Hussey, Lord Kenmare's agent, and fired several shots at the police on guard there. About a year ago an attempt was made to blow up Mr. Hussey's house at Edenburn, and it was charged at the time that James McDermott, of Brooklyn, N. Y., the alleged informer, concocted the plot.

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON. LONDON, Oct. 28.

LORD SALISBURY IMPROVING.—Lord Salisbury continues to improve and is now able to attend to official business.

THE CAROLINE ISLANDS.—A dispatch from Madrid confirms the recent statement that the American Government has intimated to Spain that if the latter's sovereighty of the Caroline Islands is recognized, the American Protestant Mission must be respected and freedom of religion permitted. THE BRITISH CONSULATE AT HAVANA.—Spain has informed England that the Colonial Minister has sent word to the the Castoms officials at Havana that he blamed them for embargoing the effects of the British Consulate at Havana,

SALE OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

London, Oct. 28.-The Great Eastern, the largest steamship in the world, was sold at public auction to-day for £26,200. [The construction of the Great Eastern was begun on May 1, 1854, and the work of launching her, which lasted from November 3, 1857, to January 31, 1858, cost £60,000, hydraulic pressure being employed. Her extreme length is 680 feet, herealth 301, feet and length of any large to the large that the feet and large that the same feet and large that the feet an being employed. Her extreme length is 680 feet, breadth 82½ feet, and including paddle boxes 118 feet, height 58 feet, or 70 feet to top of bulwarks. She has eight engines capable in actual work of 11,000 horse power, and has sesides twenty auxiliary engines. She was sold in 1864 for £25,000 and was employed on several occasions with success as a cable-laying vessel.]

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS. Lishon, Oct. 28.—The newspapers in this city state that Germany has applied to Portugal for permission to establish a coal depot at St. Vincent, one of the Cape establish a coal depoi Verde Islands. MADRID, Oct. 28.-The Spanish Government is

strengthening the Ceuta Peninsula in Morocco. Ceuta is opposite Gibraltar and only seventeen miles distant. Additional heavy armaments have also been ordered for the ports of the Philippine Islands.

BITTER ATTACK ON PROTESTANTS. REFUTING CHARGES AGAINST SISTERS OF CHARITY -THE SMALLPOX SCOURGE.

MONTREAL Oct. 28 (Special).-There were forty-six deaths from smallpox yesterday, thirty-eight in this city and eight in adjoining municipalities. Seventy-five new cases were reported, forty-four house placarded and forty-two replacarded. A statement just completed shows that of 252 deaths in this city for the week ending Friday, 237 were French Canadians, eight other Catholics and seven Protestants. Two hundred

Dr. Nolan, resident physician, and the lady superior of St. Roch's Hospital have been asked to write an explanation regarding charges of gross ili-treatment of patients in the Hospital Letendard. The organ of the

Roman Catholic bishop, discussing the charges, says:
"We have neither time nor patience continually to Charity, but there must, nevertheless, be a limit to all this. We have said it a hundred times. We must protect our good sisters. Now, the only way is to have our institutions of charity absolutely separate from those sectarians of the stamp alluded to and not to admit to the care of our religious orders these vipers of calumny whose only way of showing their thanks for their benefits is by biting with venome is mouth the charitable hand which administers to them. Protestants complain of their treatment by sisters. Do not let them, then, expose themselves to it. Let them have thor hospitals, their asylums of charity and their refuges under the action of charity isspired by such saints as Henry VIII. Lather and Calviu. They would then have what they desire and would no longer have a pretext for outraging us and traducing our religious orders. Let those who wish unworthy authorities; who made themselves disciples of Dr. Luke-persecution, for instance, of sisters of the J. (Longue Pointe Asylum) unite together and leave us in peace. They are worthy one of another." institutions of charity absolutely separate from those

A case has just come to light where an anti-vaccina tion doctor has been selling bogus certificates for fifty

was reported here to-day. The patient was isolated. There are now three cases in the town. The work of vaccination is going on rapidly. No uneasiness is

a medical health officer reported that not a single cas of smallpox existed in this city at present. Vaccination was going on unceasingly at the hands of the public vacefhators and physicians generally. The city is not so fortunate in regard to other diseases. Typhoid and other fevers are said to be prevalent.

QUEDEC, Oct. 28.-The bark Venice, which has been quarantined at Gross Isle, after being fumigated, was

BRITISH POLITICAL CAMPAIGN. LONDON, Oct. 28.-Mr. Chamberlain, in a anifesto to the electors of Birmingham, refers to his

revious exposition of his programme. Sir Charles Dilke, speaking at Kensington this evening. said that the only point of differenceamong the Liberals was as to whether the allotment of land should be acquired by compulsory means or not. He himself favored compulsory means. He predicted that a liberal local government measure would be brought forward in February which would contain such a provision. Mr. Goschen, he said, was not boycotted by the Liberals, but had isolated himself.

REPORTED DEATH OF M. PREMSEL DENIED. PARIS, Oct. 28 .- It is now learned that the report current yesterday that M. Premsel, a banker of this city, had committed suicide was incorrect. It seems that M. Premsel jumped into the Seine with the intention of ending his life, but was rescued and restored

INCIDENTS IN THE DOMINION.

MONTREAL, Oct. 28 (Special) .- L. O. David, a prominent advocate here, received a dispatch this afteron from a Cabinet member at Ottawa, stating that the Government has decided to appoint a medical com-mission to inquire into Riel's mental condition as soon as Mr. Lemieux produced certain affidavits. Pactic Railway and one of its largest shareholders, has sailed for Scotland for the purpose of acdoring the construction of a facet of iron steamers to run in connection with the toad from Kingston through the Thousand Islands to Montreal and Quebec.

other, came here about two years ago. They were nighly connected and possessed considerable wealth. stock-raisers. They obtained introductions to social circles of this city, and soon had no thought of going to the

LIBEL SUIT AGAINST A COLORED EDITOR.

ATLANTA, Oct. 28 (Special) .- The libel case against W. A. Piedger, Editor of The Defiance, the colored journal here that exposed so many outrages against the Republicans and colored people of the State, was concluded to-day with a verdict of guilty. He was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment, or a heavy fine, or having warned the colored people against dealing with a man who was discriminating against colored people in business on account of their color. There was not a colored man on the jury, and this fact comes out to-day, that in the make up of the jury list since Cleveland's election not a single-colored man has been put in a jury box. The colored people are indignant at the treat-ment received from the whites. Pledger is chairman of the colored Executive Committee.

JEALOUSY AND IDLENESS LEAD TO SUICIDE. Boston, Oct. 28 (Special) .- Arthur Hill, a young Englishman, age twenty-six, came home from Worcester last evening to MorselHollow'Leominster, and after having had words with his landlady, to whom, it is alleged, he was attentive, he took his shot-gan, placed the breech in the crotch of a tree, spring the trigger with a stick and sent a charge of shot through his lungs. He died about an hour later. Jealousy and discourage-ment at not finding work at Worcester yesterday are the causes assigned for the deed.

BATTLE MONUMENTS DEDICATED.

Gettysburg, Penn., Oct. 28.—Representa tives of the Indiana troops engaged in the Gettysburg arrived here late last night and this morning to dedicate the monuments so recently erected on the battle field. This afternoon the various points were the battle heat. This arcraosi the various points were visited, informal addresses being made at each. This evening dedicatory services were held in the court house and the monuments were delivered to the keeping of the tietty-shurr Memorial Association. General Joseph J. Reynolds presided.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

METHODIST MISSIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—The sixteenth annual meeting of the General Executive, Committee of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church began to-day at Evansion. Delegates were present from nearly all the Eastern and Western States.

ent from nearly all the Eastern and western states.

PLUNGED INTO MOLTEN IRON.

St. Louis, Oct. 28.—Scott Thomas, a molder in the foundry at Tweifth and Papin six, yesterday tried to empty a ladle containing 10,000 pounds of molten from into a pit fourteen feet deep. The cable helding the ladle broke, and the unfortunate man was precipitated into the pit with the molten metal on top of nine. When the body was removed it was found to be enarred bevand recognition.

yond recognition.

CAPTURE OF AN ABSCONDING CLERK.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 28.—Edward F. Read, chief cierk
of the Providence and Stonington Steamship Company,
who absconded on October 14 with about \$2,000, was
brought back this merning from Sherbrooke, Canada,
by Detective Parker, of the Providence Police Department. Read returned \$1,000 of the money taken to the
detective.

ment. Read returned \$1,900 of the money taken to do detective.

ALMOST SUFFOCATED WITH GAS.

Jacksonville, Fir., Oct. 28.—John W. Piper, of Franklin Falls, New-Hampshire, who owns an orange grove in South Florida, was found insensible from escaping gas in his room at the Grand View Hotel here this morning. His receivery is doubtful.

TRYING TO ROB A PRIEST.

HAZLETON, Penn. Oct. 28.—Andrew Higgins, Owen Leslie and Charles Gallagher were arrested at Vorktown to-day charged with attempted highway robbery. The to-day charged with attempted highway robbery. The Rev. Father Marron, of St. Patrick's Catholic Church, at Andenried, while driving along the road on Thurslay night, on bis way home from Jeanewille, was stepped by these men. They had mistaken him in the darkness for another person and when he made known to them who he was they fied, but were captured to-day.

MASSACHUSETTS BAPTISTS.

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MASSACHUSETTS BAPTISTS.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 28.—At the Baptist anniversary to-day the State Convention sermon was preached by the Rev. Edward Braisin. The Rev. Dr. E. G. Soymour made a short address on the work of the convention. He surgested verbatiu reports of the convention in supplement to the organ of the denomination. Trustees of Newton Seminary were elected as follows: The Rev. James McJohinnie, of Cambridgeport; the Rev. A. C. Hussey, of Northampton; A. W. Downing, of Haverhill; and Leander Beal, B. E. Cole and O. M. Wentworth, of Boston.

PRICE THREE CENTS

TRYING TO KILL A LAWYER.

CAPTAIN WARD SHOT BY HIS CLIENT.

AN EXCITING SCENE IN A PATERSON OFFICE-CHARGES OF IMMORALITY.

A little before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the occupants of the Vreeland Building, at No. 264 Main-st., Paterson, were startled by the crash of glass and two pistol shots in quick succession. The sound came from the offices of Captain Zebulon M. Ward, one of the best-known lawyers in the city, and a moment later a man about twenty-eight years of age bureheaded and greatly excited rushed out of Ward's offices, on the second floor, into the corridor and down the stairs to the street, with a smoking pistol in his hand. Several men ran into the office and found Ward sitting in a chair.

"I've been shot," he said in reply to questions, "but I've been shot worse than this and got over it."

No, I'm going home." He then put on his overcoat and walked out. A large crowd had gathered by this time, and Cartain Ward, assisted by two officers, made his way through the throng and went to his house in Clark-st., a snort distance away. In the mean time the excited young man rushed through Main, Market, Hamilton and Washington sts., to the police station. Chief Graul was astonished to see the man run into the station yard, hatless, and panting for breath, holding in his uplifted hand a pistol which he grasped by the barrel, as if to show that

e meant to harm nobody. He cried out: "Save me, Chief, I have killed a man!" The chief took the pistol away. The man said his name was Thomas A. Dowling. "I am willing to be punished," he gasped, but don't let that crowd lynch me! I have shot a man

for betraying my wife."

"Whom did you shoot !" asked the Chief.

"Lawyer Ward. He seduced my wife." Dowling was erribly excited, and while the officers were searching him he moaned continually:

"Oh! my poor ruined little Lizzie Hamil! My poor, poor little wife! What will my poor child do now!" Dowling declared that his wife had confessed and was now in a convent doing penance; that he had been away and had returned to flux his home destroyed and his wife ruined and insane; and he had shot the man who brought of the United States if he had done it. The pistol which Wesson revolver of thirty-two calibre. It contained

bree toaded and two discharged barreis.

Dowling lives at No. 455 Main st. He is a travelling salesman for Francis H. Leggett & Co., of this city. He had formerly been agent for a tobacco manufacturer and salesman for Francis H. Leggett & Co., of this city. Ho had formerly been agent for a tobacco manufacturer and had also kept a grocery store in Paterson. His wife was Kitty Hamil; she is a niece of Robert Hamil, one of the wesithiest and best known Roman Catholic residents of Paterson. It is said that there had been some difficulty about the bequest of some \$10,000 by Mr. Hamil's will to Dowling's wife and that Capiain Ward was counsel for the Dowlings. According to the incoherent and disjointed version given by Dowling, Ward had taken advantage of the conficiential relations of lawyer to client and misled Mrs. Dowling. It had been common talk in Paterson for a day or two that Dowling had returned unexpectedly from a business tour a few nights ago; that he had found a man in his house, who ran out, and that subsequently he had elicited a confession from his wife by the straingem of telling her that her partner in guilt had confessed everything to him; but it was not generally known that Ward was the man incriminated. It has been learned that on Tuesday Dowling went to Ward's office, and said to him:

"I have found out that a man has been intimate with my wife, but I have not found out who it is. I am going to find out and here (exhibiting a revolver) is the pisted that is going to shoot him. Will you stand by me?

The lawyer urged his clien not to think of autything so rash. Exactly what occurred yesterday, when the shooting took place, is known only to the two principal parties. Ward had sent his office boy into another room, and the interview and the shooting were in a private inner office. Dowling had only been there a short time when the altercation took place, Ward was attended at his home by Drs. Quinn and Merrill. They found that only one shot had taken effect, making a flesh wound in the right side under the arm. The ball was found in the back under the shooting took place. Ward was attended at his home by Drs. Quinn and Merrill. They found that only one shot had taken effect, making a flesh wound in th

of the counsel for the defence in the management of Miss. Fisher: Ward is over six feet high and stout, weighing about 250 pounds.

Ward says that Dowling called on him again yesterday and naked his advice about prosecuting a man named Berdan, who had seduced his wife. Suddenly he began the attack and is undoubtedly crazy. The doctors have not been able to find the bail. What was thought to be the bail under the shoulder blade turns out something else. Dowling had an affecting interview with his parents in the jail. He told them that when one of his children died and another was taken ill his wife said that it was God's judgment on her and when he asked her to explain she confessed intimacy with Ward. Dowling insists that Ward, and no one cise, is the cause of his trouble. He says that he sent his wife on Monday to a Franciscan convent at Peckskill. He is closely watched for fear of an attempt at suicide. The public opinion is divided as to whether he is same or whether his grievance is imaginary.

WILLIAM J. BEST ARRAIGNED.

PLEADING NOT GUILTY OF EMB EZZLEMENT AND HELD IN \$25,000 BAIL.

Roston, Oct. 28 (Special),-In the Superior Criminal Court, this afternoon, before Judge Pitman Wulliam J. Best was arraigned on the charge of embez zling some \$73,000 while acting as trustee of the estate of Francis W. Carruth. He pleaded not guilty, and was held in \$25,000 bail. Richard Stone appeared for the defendant, and said that he first made his acquaintance at the time of the failure of the Pacific National Bank. On the failure of the bank a railroad in North Carolina, in waich the defendant was largely interested, had a deposit of some \$250,000 in the institution, which embarrassed the road, and caused Mr. Best to suffer financial losses. Counsel said that his client lived in New-York, had not been benefited by the alleged misappropriation and could not obtain the amount of ball required. Judge Pitman replied that an application for a reduction could be made before him at any time. Mr. Stone said that he would make such an application. The indictment, which contains nine counts, also includes, as co-trustee

After the first failure of the Pacific Bank, under the presidency of Mr. Benyon, a desperate effort was made by the directors to remstate the bank in the business and in the confidence of the community. William J. Best was placed in charge of its affairs. By using such means as securing from the principal depositors an agreement not to withdraw more than a certain portion of their funds within a given time the doors of the bank were reopened. It was hinted in some quarters at that purpose of meeting technical requirements of the law, and by a temporary resumption of payment to relieve the bank directors from certain individual liabilities on which they might possibly be held. The resumption was of short duration, and in a few months a second faiture, more disastrous even than the first, was au-

The bank was then placed in the hands of Linus M.

The bank was then placed in the hands of Linus M. Price, as receiver, in whose charge it now is. Mr. Best was for a long time president of the Midland and North Carolina Railroad and the Midland Construction and Improvement Company, corporations formed almost outirely with Boston capital, for the purpose of constructing a railroad in North Carolina. The enterprise was under the manugement of Mr. Best a complete failure, and the disaster has been attributed in many quarters to his maladministration. Mr. Best's apprehension, though long delayed, will not occasion surprise. It has been inted in many quarters that his absence from Boston was not unwelcome, and that his arrest might bring about disclosures which would be embarrassing to certain prominent men.

The following is a list of the securities which, it is alleged, were stolen by Best: One certificate, 55 shares, stock of Worcester and Nashua Railroad, \$1,000; 18 shares Lowell Gas Light Company, \$3,000; 20 shares Jamaica Pl ins Gas Light Company, \$3,000; 20 shares Jamaica Pl ins Gas Light Company, \$3,000; one bond of the City of Springuicid, Ill., for money issued for its payment, \$1,000; one bond of the Kaiamazoo, Alleghany and Grand Rapids Railroad, \$1,000; one bond of the Vermont Central Railroad, \$1,000; one bond of the the Norwich and Worcester Railroad \$7,000; one bond of the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cieveland Railroad, \$1,000; two bonds of the Burilington and Missouri Railroad, in Nebraska, \$1,400; two bonds of the Railroad, in Nebraska, \$1,400; two bonds of the Railroad, \$1,000; two bonds of the Cincinnati, Railroad, \$1,000; two bonds of the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Rochester Railroad, \$1,000; the Hordinating a coaveyance of land, \$7,000; one bond of the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cieveland Railroad, \$1,000; one bond of the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cieveland Railroad, \$1,000; one bond of the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cieveland Railroad, \$1,000; one bond of the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cieveland Railroad, \$1,000; one bond of the Cincinnati, Sandusky and one boad of the Chicago, Milwangee and St. Louis road, Dubuque Division, \$1,000; one bon't of scrip of the Cincinnatt, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad, \$200; divers promissory notes, \$33,000; divers colors in United States currency as money, \$10.75.

STEALING MONEY FROM AN EXPRESS COMPANY. Sr. Louis, Oct. 28 (Special) .- The Continental Bank on Saturday sent \$5,000 in a scaled package to Thorne & Co., of Predericktown, Mo. The bank has

to Thorne & Co., of Predericktown, Mo. The bank has the express company's receipt for the money. The package was delivered on Sunday to Thorn & Co., and a few minutes later a member of the firm rushed into the express effice and exhibiting the bex dashed out its contents, which were found to be a package of neath cut tents, which were found to be a package of neath cut package. Thorne & Co. claim that the paper was in the package. Thorne & Co. claim that the paper was in the package when they received it, and the officers are trying to learn where the substitution was made.